

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend claim 10 as follows:

1. (Allowed) A method for producing an electrochromic device comprising at least two electrodes at least one of them is optically transparent, and a tightly closed space between the electrodes is filled with an electrochromic composition, the method including the steps of:

- preparing the initial electrochromic composition in the form of an electrochromic disperse system comprising a suspension and/or a colloid, wherein a dispersion medium of said disperse system comprises an electrochromic solution comprising a liquid solvent, a cathodic component and an anodic component, and a disperse phase of said disperse system comprises finely dispersed polymer particles with a size of $6 \times 10^{-5} \text{m}$ and less;
- deaerating the initial electrochromic composition to eliminate the dissolved oxygen and air introduced together with the finely dispersed polymer particles;
- filling the closed space between the electrodes with the deaerated initial electrochromic composition; and
- sealing the closed space between the electrodes .

2. (Allowed) The method according to claim 1, wherein the electrochromic solution comprises an inert electrolyte additionally.

3. (Allowed) The method according to claim 2, wherein the electrolyte concentration is 0.005M-0.5M.
4. (Allowed) The method according to claim 1, wherein the step of deaerating of the initial electrochromic composition for eliminating dissolved oxygen and air introduced together with the finely dispersed polymer particles is performed by evacuation.
5. (Allowed) The method according to claim 1, wherein the polymer particles are in an amount that ensures forming a solid-like layer of the electrochromic composition.
6. (Allowed) The method according to claim 1, wherein the polymer is a linear polymer.
7. (Allowed) The method according to claim 6, wherein the linear polymer is a high-molecular polymer.
8. (Allowed) The method according to claim 7, wherein the highly-molecular linear polymer is a copolymer of methyl methacrylate and methacrylic acid and/or a copolymer of methyl methacrylate, methacrylic acid and calcium methacrylate.

9. (Allowed) The method according to claim 1, wherein the liquid solvent is an individual chemical compound or a mixture of chemical compounds.

10. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the cathodic component is an individual organic electrochromic compound having at least one reversible reduction wave in a voltammogram or a mixture of organic electrochromic compounds that ~~has~~ have at least one reversible reduction wave in a voltammogram, and the anodic component is an individual organic electrochromic compound having at least one reversible oxidation wave in a voltammogram or a mixture of organic electrochromic compounds that have at least one reversible oxidation wave in a voltammogram.

11. (Allowed) The method according to claim 10, wherein the concentrations of the cathodic and the anodic components are 0.001M – 0.2M.

12. (Allowed) The method according to claim 11, wherein the preferable concentrations of the cathodic and anodic components are 0.01M – 0.1M.

13. (Allowed) The method according to claim 10, wherein the cathodic component is a quaternary salt of dipyridinium or its derivatives or a mixture of salts.

14. (Allowed) The method according to claim 10, wherein the anodic component is a metallocene.

15. (Allowed) The method according to claim 14, wherein the anodic component is a ferrocene, its derivatives, or mixtures thereof.

16. (Allowed) The method according to claim 10, wherein the anodic component is 5,10-dihydro-5,10-dimethylphenazine, its derivatives, or mixtures thereof.

17. (Allowed) The method according to claim 1, wherein the dispersion medium is cooled prior to adding the disperse phase.

18. (Allowed) The method according to claim 1, wherein the closed space between the electrodes is deaerated prior to being filled with the deaerated initial electrochromic composition.

19. (Allowed) The method according to claim 18, wherein the deaeration of the closed space between the electrodes, before it is filled with the deaerated initial electrochromic composition, is performed by purging the space with an inert gas or by evacuation.

20. (Allowed) An electrochromic device including at least two electrodes at least one of them is optically transparent, and the space between the electrodes is tightly sealed and filled with an electrochromic composition, characterized in that the electrochromic composition is prepared by the method according to claim 1.

21. (Allowed) The electrochromic device according to claim 20, wherein the electrochromic composition comprises additionally an UV-stabilizing additive.